

Challenges of environmental enforcement in Peru during the Covid-19 pandemic

Solimar Martha Tapia Martel

Master 's student in Environmental Development (PUCP)

&

Jorge Rolando Llanos García

Doctoral student in Environment: Human and Socioeconomic Dimensions (UCM)



PONTIFICIA
**UNIVERSIDAD
CATÓLICA**
DEL PERÚ



UNIVERSIDAD
COMPLUTENSE
MADRID



UNIVERSITAT
ROVIRA I VIRGILI

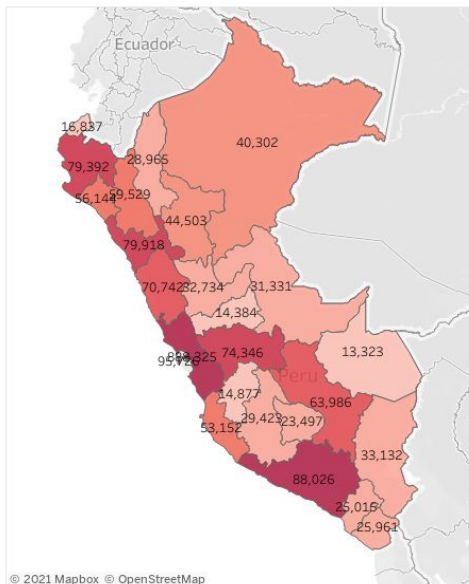


cedat | CENTRE D'ESTUDIS
DE DRET AMBIENTAL
DE TARRAGONA



Current Situation of Covid-19 in Peru

Peru: Confirmed cases of covid 19 by department



Source: Ministry of Health (2021)



Government measures in response to the health emergency

Since March 16, the declaration of a State of National Emergency came into force and mandatory social isolation was established and only basic services were allowed to operate.

LEGALES

Domingo 15 de marzo de 2020 /  El Peruano

PRESIDENCIA DEL CONSEJO DE MINISTROS

Decreto Supremo que declara Estado de Emergencia Nacional por las graves circunstancias que afectan la vida de la Nación a consecuencia del brote del COVID-19


**DECRETO SUPREMO
N° 044-2020-PCM**

LIST OF ESSENTIAL ACTIVITIES

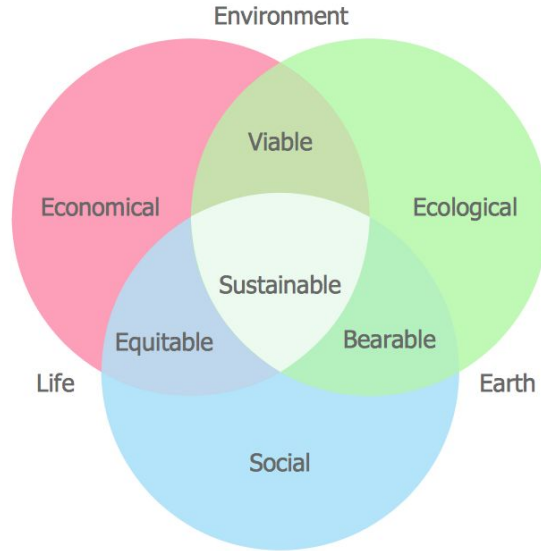
Legal base: Articles 2, 4, 7 y 9 del Decreto Supremo N° 044-2020-PCM

- Food supply
- Retail establishments for food, beverages, products, and basic goods
- Supply of medicines
- Pharmaceutical, medical, optical and orthopedic establishments, hygienic products, taps and fuel sales establishments.
- Water service
- Sanitation service
- Electric power service
- Gas and fuel service
- Telecommunications service
- Cleaning and collection of solid waste (Public Cleaning)
- Funeral services
- Transport of cargo and goods
- Urban transport
- Financial institutions
- Hotels and accommodation centers, only for the purpose of complying with the quarantine.
- Media
- Call's center

Essential activities

LEGAL BASE	ACTIVITIES	DATE
Resolución Ministerial N° 0094-2020-MINAGRI	Agricultural	03.04.2020
Resolución Ministerial N° 129-2020-MINAGRI	(Food production, supply, storage and distribution)	02.06.2020
	Agricultural Infrastructure	
Resolución Viceministerial N° 014-2020-MINEM-VMH		18.03.2020
Resolución Ministerial N° 128-2020-MINEM/DM		06.05.2020
Resolución Ministerial N° 135-2020-MINEM-EM y Resolución Ministerial N° 159-2020-MINEM/DM		12.05.2020
Resolución Ministerial N° 129-2020-MINEM/DM		24.06.2020
Resolución Ministerial N° 257-2020-MTC/01, Resolución Ministerial N° 258-2020-MTC/01 Resolución Ministerial N° 259-2020-MTC/01 Resolución Ministerial N° 0261-2020-MTC/01	Transport (Gradual and progressive resumption of transport services and complementary activities)	07.05.2020
Resolución Ministerial N° 301-2020-MTC/01	Complementary services to land transport	08.05.2020
Resolución Ministerial N° 327-2020-MTC/01		04.06.2020
Resolución Ministerial N° 095-2020-MINAM	Recycling	19.06.2020
Resolución Ministerial N° 112-2020-MINAM		09.05.2020
Resolución Ministerial N° 096-2020-MINAM	Solid waste (Solid waste infrastructure projects)	24.06.2020
Resolución Ministerial N° 0117-2020-MINAGRI	Livestock, Agriculture and Forestry	09.05.2020
Resolución Ministerial N° 152-2020-MINAGRI		10.05.2020
		29.06.2020

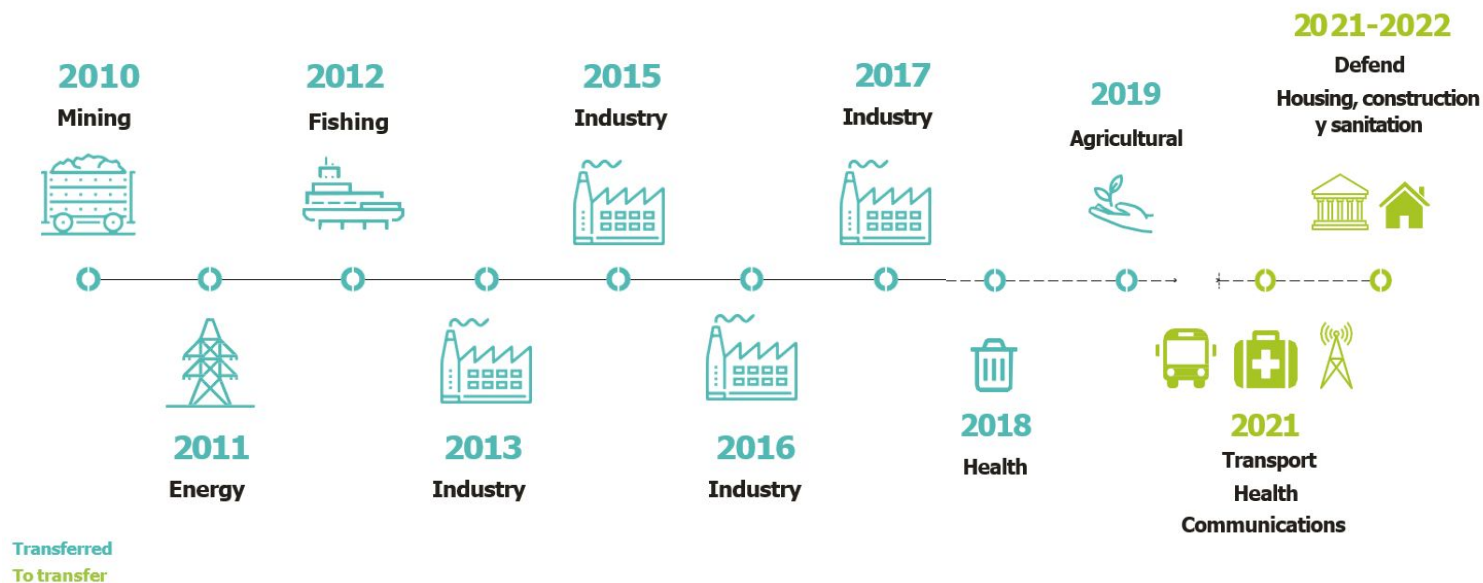
Environmental Enforcement, sustainable development and covid 19



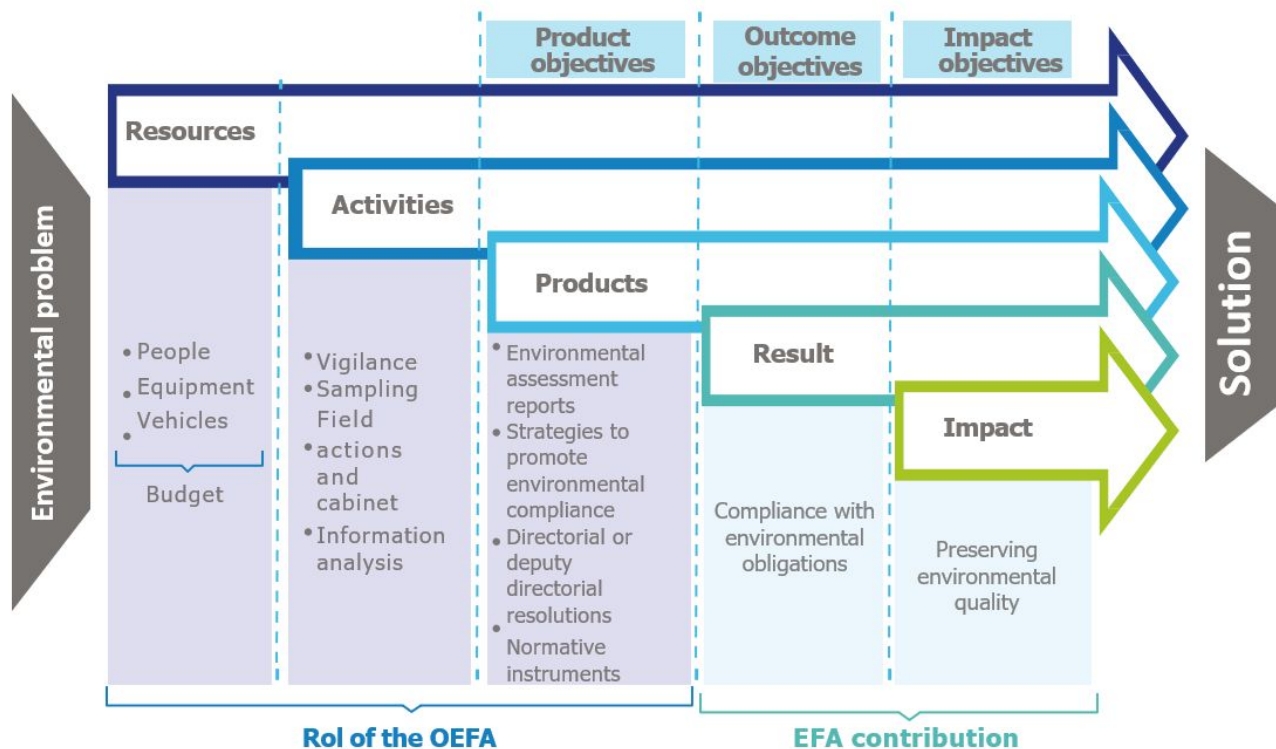
Oefa Organismo
de Evaluación
y Fiscalización
Ambiental



Transfer of competences to OEFA

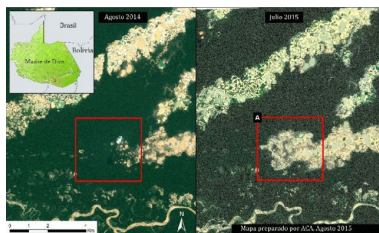


Value chain of environmental enforcement



Technological Tools

The use of these new technological tools should be regulated in Peruvian legislation in order to be clear about their use by the state in its role as inspector.



EAS 2020



Source: Institutional report of OEFA (2020)



Conclusions and Recommendations

- The COVID-19 pandemic has had a negative impact on the balance of the three pillars of sustainable development.
- Continuing with the verification of compliance with the legislation guarantees the respect of environmental quality standards and thus guarantee the protection of the environment.
- Environmental enforcement has a very important role, since it is intended for companies to comply with their auditable environmental obligations, in order to ensure the conservation of the environment and the sustainable use of natural resources.
- Is necessary the use of environmental equipment and technologies such as drones, satellite images, automatic equipment for quality monitoring of environmental components that allow real-time information to monitor the state of the environment.

Thank you for the attention !

Solimar Martha Tapia Martel

solimar.tapia@pucp.edu.pe

&

Jorge Rolando Llanos García

jollanos@ucm.es



PONTIFICIA
**UNIVERSIDAD
CATÓLICA**
DEL PERÚ



UNIVERSIDAD
COMPLUTENSE
MADRID



UNIVERSITAT
ROVIRA I VIRGILI



cedat

CENTRE D'ESTUDIS
DE DRET AMBIENTAL
DE TARRAGONA

